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(b) The Government of India have granted licences for the establishment of the following three new sugar factories in this State.

Name of the factory.	Location.	Daily cane-crushing capacity. TONS.
1 The Kulitalai Sugar Factory, Limited.	Pettavathalai (Tiruchirappalli district).	800
2 The Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals, Limited.	Namakkal (Salem district).	600
3 The Tiruvannamalai Sugar Mills, Limited.	Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot district).	400

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 750 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th May 1954, page 709 supra.]

Memorandum submitted to the Chief Minister, Madras, by one Jamaat E. Jazeera, an organization of the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy.

1. We submit that the Laccadive Archipalago has never been a penal settlement. But Andaman islands were a penal settlement. However, the people of those islands are now well looked after by the Government. They have got a good sea port and ships go to Port Blair once a week. It is understood that they will soon have an airport as well. But our case is much different. We are still plying our country crafts of pre-historic days. We have no steamer service. We have brought this fact to the notice of the Government by various memoranda in 1949, 1951 and 1952 through several organizations. In recognition of our repeated requests, the Government deputed Sri S. Y. Krishnaswamy, I.C.S., for investigating and suggesting how to improve the islands. We understand that he submitted a detailed report to the Government in 1952 recommending several improvements. But we are sorry to state that his report has so far not seen the light of the day and that his recommendations are shelved. Our first request is that all the recommendations made by him should be implemented immediately and urgently.

We shall again narrate some of our requirements here :—

2. We are included among the Scheduled Tribes. But we are not getting any of the amenities given to other members of the Scheduled Tribes. There was a Special Development Commissioner for Rayalaseema which was a backward region. Similarly a Development Commissioner should be appointed to the Laccadives and Minicoy till they are brought on a par with the mainland. There is a Special Deputy Collector for Kallar Reclamation in Madurai. Kallars were of course backward. We are more backward. But no Special Deputy Collector is appointed to reclaim us.

There are many more instances to show that we have been neglected so far. So our second demand is that a Special Development Commissioner should be immediately and urgently appointed to the Laccadives and Minicoy as a short term measure till the developments are complete.

3. Our third demand is immediate introduction of steamer services to the islands. The Government should take the initiative in this matter, because the islanders at present are not rich enough to purchase a ship. The Government should either purchase a ship or float a company with the majority of the shares for the Government and the rest divided among both the people of the islands and the mainland and the company should start the service. There should be no hesitation that this would be uneconomical. We understand that the Government is deriving about 20 lakhs of rupees per year from the coir monopoly from the islands. We are requesting this benefit at least out of this profit, namely, starting a steamer service to the islands. We are an integral part of the Indian Union and we have got the claim to be as well looked after as any other section of the people of our Republic of India.

4. Our fourth demand is that the constitution framed for the whole of India should be brought into force to the islands. At present we are governed by a set of regulations made in 1912. When the world has progressed so much in all fields of activities we have been still kept in 1912. These regulations should be immediately scrapped and the Constitution should be made applicable to our islands with all its attendant civil liberties and other benefits. An outdated model of an anti-deluvian Government is at present ruling the islands. There is one Amin for each of the Malabar Islands. All the powers are crammed into his hands and as such there is no efficiency or even a systematic Government. So our fourth demand is that this Amin system should be immediately abolished and our islands should be constituted into a revenue division under a Revenue Divisional Officer. This is a long term measure as against the short term one mentioned previously.

5. Our fifth demand is about education. We have not got even higher elementary schools in our islands. About 200 boys and girls are taught only by two teachers. Our schools should be raised immediately to the status of middle schools and gradually to high schools. Only a few students can come to the mainland for higher education. These students here have no fixed place of boarding and lodging. So the Government should run a hostel for the benefit of the students coming from the islands. Our students submitted a Memorandum to the Education Minister on 14th August 1952 through our M.L.A. Sri A. Appu requesting him to sanction the lodging grants for our students. But, unfortunately, no action seems to have been taken on it so far.

6. Our sixth demand is regarding our constituency. At present we are tacked on to Chevayur firka in Malabar. This is an injustice to the islanders. No islander can hope of getting himself elected to the Assembly, because we are dominated by Chevayur

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firka. An outsider getting elected may not take any interest for our welfare. So our sixth demand is that we the people of Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy islands numbering about thirty thousand should be constituted into a separate constituency, considering our special needs and peculiar circumstances.

7. Our seventh demand is regarding Public Health. Some of the islands have no doctors. Even serious cases have to be brought to the mainland for treatment in the country crafts. There are several kinds of diseases prevailing in the islands. Officers of the Medical and Public Health should be deputed to investigate the causes of such diseases and eradicate them.

8. If all our demands are to be catalogued, it will be a big list. But we are at present requesting the Honourable Chief Minister of Madras to pay special attention to these seven urgent matters mentioned above, implement the suggestions made therein and improve the status of our islands which are strategic in peace time and will be still more so in times of war.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 755 asked by Sri K. R. Viswanathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th May 1954, page 713 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Gazetted Officers and the strength of other establishment in the Civil Supplies section of the Board of Revenue and the Secretariat before and after the removal of food control in the State.

BOARD OF REVENUE (CIVIL SUPPLIES).

Details of staff. (1)	Strength of staff as on 16th June 1952 the date on which rationing was abolished and other controls were relaxed. (2)	Strength of staff as on date. (3)
Gazetted—		
General Branch—		
Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies in the grade of Collectors	2	Nil.
Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Movements) in the grade of Sub-Collector ..	1	,,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies ..	1	,, *
Joint Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies	1	..
Assistant Secretaries to Commissioner of Civil Supplies ..	5	2
State Road Transport Officer ..	1	1

* Following the partition of the State the posts of Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the Secretary to the Commissioner of Food Production have been combined into a single post of Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production.